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REGON SKYLINE TRAIL

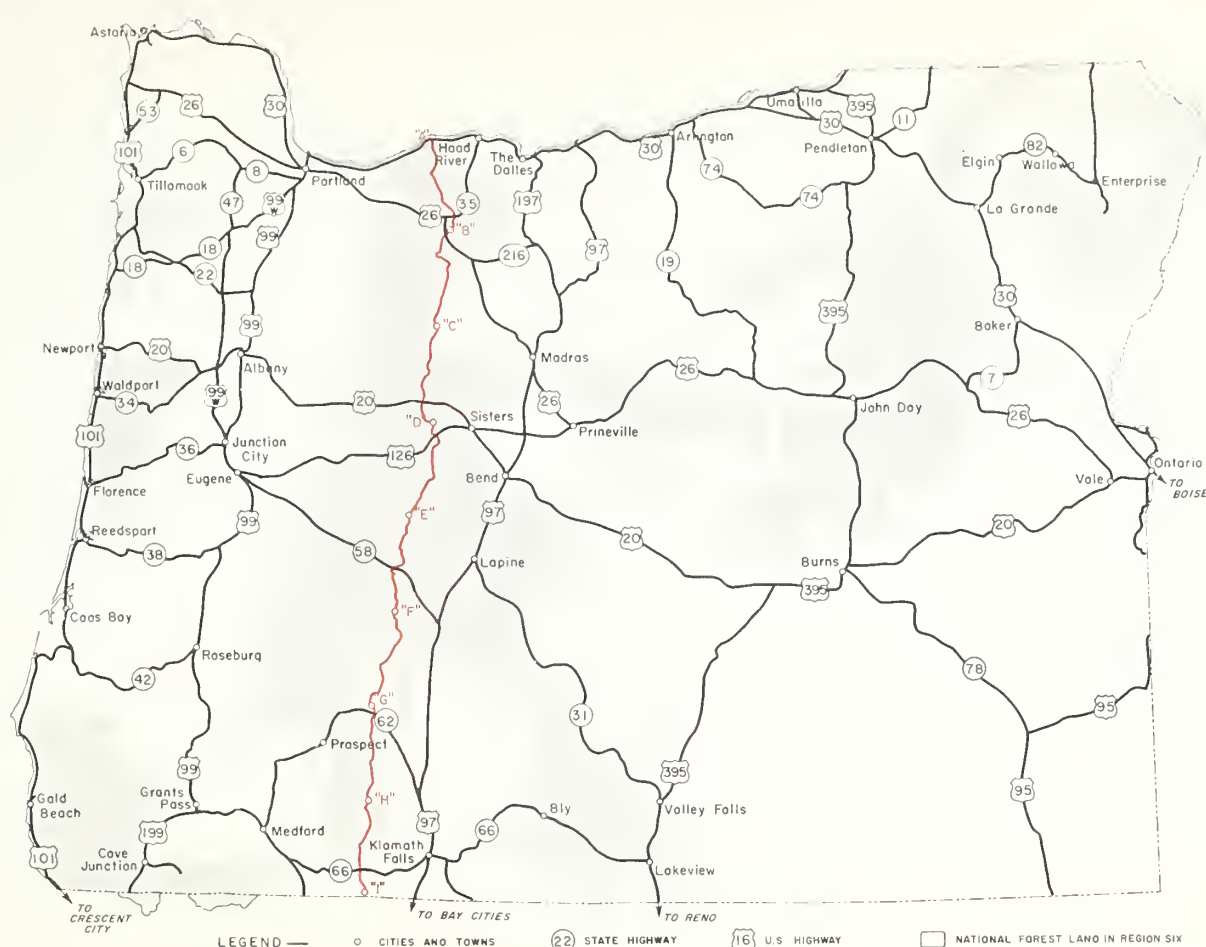


PHOTO COURTESY OF JIM HOSMER



FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

1961



GENERAL TRAIL LOG

A — B 69 miles.

This portion of the Skyline Trail opens in late June and at higher elevations closes approximately mid-October. With the exception of the Bald Mountain area, water is generally available from springs and small creeks all along the trail. Herman Creek and Sandy River are dangerous in high water. Occasional sandy sections due to glacial action offer some hazard. Best camping spots are at Wahtum Lake, Lost Lake, Paradise Park, Pamona Falls, Phlox Point, and Twin Lakes. Signing is good all along the trail. Stores for some supplies are available at Lost Lake and Government Camp.

B — C 54-1/2 miles.

The northern portion of this section is generally open in mid-June; the southern portion is not open until mid-July, with snow still in some portions. The trail usually closes by mid-October. Water is generally available. A swamp in the Warm Springs River area may offer some difficulty to horse travel. Good camping spots are generally available. Signing is good. Some supplies are available from a store at Ollalie Lake Campground.

C — D 52-1/2 miles.

This portion of the trail opens approximately August 1 and normally closes by September 20. Water is available at Breitenbush Lake. There are some snow-fed streams available in the Jefferson Park area. This portion of the trail is steep and occasionally is temporarily in poor condition due to extremely wet or dry weather. Signing is good except on snowfield near Mt. Jefferson, which should be crossed in the daytime only.

Campspots are few between Pamela Lake and Marion Lake, with no horsefeed. Many spots in the Eight Lakes Basin. Last campspot with water in this section is at Cold Springs. Russell Creek crossing may be temporarily in poor condition because of slides and sloughs during the winter. Travelers are advised to contact the District Ranger at Detroit.

D — E 48 miles.

Four miles of rough abrasive trail in lava rock south of saddle between Mt. Washington and Belknap Crater. Many good camping spots with horsefeed from Linton Creek Trail junction south to Sisters Mirror Lake, and from Horse Lake to Reserve Meadow. This section of trail is in good condition for both foot and horse travel and is adequately signed.

Snow blocks the trail until about July 10, but a few snow banks will be encountered until the end of July. Trail is well signed. Snow closes the trail about October 15. Snowstorms can be expected any time after Sept. 15. In the fall, travelers should be prepared for cold, wet weather. Unimproved camping places are numerous. Horsefeed is limited along the southern portion of this section. Suggest lake water be boiled before drinking.

E — F 44 miles.

Campsites with horsefeed available adjacent to Irish, Taylor, Charlton and South Waldo Lakes and at Douglas Horse Pasture. Trail is in good condition and is adequately signed.

General condition of trail from Rosary Lakes to Windigo Pass is good. Some hazard may be encountered in fording Trapper Creek on horseback. There is a bridge for hikers.

Good campspots and horsefeed are available after July 15. Normally the trail is open by July 10 and usually remains open into October.

F — G 48 miles.

The section from Windigo Pass to Diamond Lake is in good, safe, usable condition and is well marked. There are a few steep pitches. Drinking water is available only at Tombstone Mine, Maidu Lake, and Upper Thielsen Creek Crossing. Horsefeed is limited. Trail is not free of snow until late July and usually closes early in October.

G — H 44 miles.

This section of the trail is in good condition. Generally it is open by the first part of July, although there may be snow drifts in the vicinity of Devils Peak Lookout. Drinking water can be found along the trail, with the exception of about 10 miles across the Oregon Desert between Stewart Falls and Honeymoon Creek.

The entire trail is well signed. Generally, snow falls on the higher portions by the end of October. The trail becomes impassable shortly after.

H — I 46 miles.

Fourmile Lake and Lake of the Woods offer excellent fishing. Water and campspots are readily available. This portion of the trail can be negotiated safely from about May 15 to November 15.

South of the national forest boundary, the trail goes through several ownerships and cut-over areas, where it may not be as well signed and maintained as it is elsewhere.

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL

The Oregon Skyline Trail is appropriately named. From the time it climbs out of the Columbia River Gorge it follows the skyline of the Cascades at altitudes from 4,000 to 7,100 feet across the state of Oregon, for a distance over 400 miles. It is a part of the Pacific Crest Trail System which traverses the Cascades of the Pacific Northwest. The Oregon section of the Trail begins at the Columbia River near Bonneville Dam. It winds southward high on the flanks of Mt. Hood, past Mt. Jefferson, Three-Fingered Jack and Mt. Washington. After passing the Belknap lava area and the Three Sisters, the Trail goes through a beautiful lake region including Waldo, Odell, Crescent and Diamond Lakes. Further south it goes through Crater Lake National Park along the uppermost crest to Fourmile Lake on the side of Mt. McLoughlin, and then past Lake of the Woods to cross Highway 66 near the southern end of the Cascade Range.

The Skyline Trail uses paths first followed by animals and later by Indians, whose folklore still clings to mountain peaks and fields where they gathered olallie (huckleberries) to dry for their winter supply of food. Early day trappers and trail makers also found their way over the Cascade summits, leaving roads that are still in use today:

BARLOW PASS was the first wagon road across the Cascades into the Willamette Valley. Developed by Samuel K. Barlow in 1845, it enabled the immigrants to avoid the dangerous and expensive raft trip down the Columbia River from The Dalles.

SANTIAM PASS was first crossed in 1859 by Andrew Wiley. He explored an old Indian trail up the Santiam River and worked his way farther each year on his hunting expeditions from the Willamette Valley.

McKENZIE PASS was named for the river which was explored in 1811 by Donald McKenzie, a member of Astor's Pacific Fur Company. The lava flow here is one of Oregon's most recent and came from Belknap Crater. The Dee Wright Observatory in the pass is a memorial to a trail builder and mountain guide who, with a few Indians, drove a pack train from the Molalla Valley along the crest of the Cascades over the route later developed as the Skyline Trail. For 24 years he was a Forest Service packer. The memorial is a tower-like room with eleven windows that are spaced at intervals in the lava walls so that each frames a mountain peak. The name of the peak and distance from the viewpoint are carved into the window frame. McKenzie Pass was opened to travel in 1862 when Felix Scott, with a party of 250 men, chopped their way through the forest, building the road for their 106 ox-driven wagons as they travelled. They crossed the divide by what is known as the Old Scott Trail two or three miles to the south of the present route.

ODELL LAKE was named for William Holden Odell who, with B. J. Pengra, surveyed the military wagon road up the Middle Fork of the Willamette River in 1865. On July 26th Odell climbed a butte and discovered the lake; both butte and lake now bear his name.

CRATER LAKE is the central feature of Crater Lake National Park. It lies in the bowl of the extinct volcano, Mount Mazama. Crater Lake is the largest and most beautiful of its kind. Most remarkable is its depth, 2000 ft.; deeper than any other body of fresh water in the United States. Crater Lake is not visible from the Oregon Skyline Trail. However, there are several easily accessible roads and trails that climb to the edge of the crater's rim from whence this jewel-like body of water is revealed. Special rules prevail in Crater Lake National Park. Information regarding the National Park may be obtained from the Park Superintendent at Medford, Oregon.

LAKE OF THE WOODS is one of the most beautiful lakes in the Northwest in its setting of pine and firs with Mt. McLoughlin, named for the Chief Factor of the Hudsons Bay Fort at Vancouver, in the background.

In 1920 the route of the Oregon Skyline Trail was located and posted by the Forest Service from Mt. Hood to Crater Lake and was given formal recognition as one of the major scenic travel routes of the Pacific Northwest. It was made up of a combination of trails. It now occupies a location on the very backbone of the Cascade Mountains, traversing the spectacular hinterland and venturing into breath-taking scenic areas. Here is a primitive land, refreshing and invigorating to the imagination.

The north end of the Oregon Skyline Trail begins on U. S. Highway #30, the Columbia River Highway, 45 miles east of Portland near the Columbia Gorge Ranger Station. To reach this point from the south end of the Cascade Crest Trail in Washington, one should cross the Columbia River at the Bridge of the Gods at Cascade Locks or the Hood River bridge. The trail hiker may leave Highway 30 near Bonneville Dam and take the alternate Eagle Creek Trail #440 which starts at the mouth of Eagle Creek. The topography, tunnels and waterfalls make this approach unsuited to horse travel.

The southern end of the Oregon Skyline Trail starts at Copco Lake in northern California near the Oregon border, approximately 15 miles east of U. S. Highway 99; or on Oregon State Highway 66, 25 miles east of Ashland, near Pinehurst, Oregon. The section between the California border and Lake of the Woods is gently rolling and wooded country. This portion of the trail is outside the National Forest and the route is marked sparsely. Many travelers prefer to start at Lake of the Woods, which can be reached by highway from Klamath Falls or Ashland, Oregon.

Walking with a backpack is perhaps the simplest, though slowest method of travel. To complete the entire trip requires about a month. Of necessity, the pack will consist of food, supplies and a very light bed. Because the trail traverses country that lies at high altitudes, it is necessary to take warm clothing and bedding. Horses, mules or burros with packs make the trip easier. There are places impassable to stock, however, so it is advisable to check with local Forest Officers. Camping spots and horsefeed are marked on the map.

Since the trails are not designed for motor equipment, scooters or motorcycles are not recommended. They are forbidden in dedicated areas, such as Wilderness, Primitive or Wild areas. Many streams lack bridges and can be forded by horse or hiker, but would damage the ignition system of a scooter.

An automobile may be used to reduce walking time at either end of the trip, or to meet the traveler at selected points between. The Trail crosses several highways which offer many and varied opportunities for shorter skyline trips to those who have not time for the entire journey.

It will be noted on the map there are a few alternate routes. Scores of short trails lead to nearby mountain lakes and other interesting features.

Eastern brook trout were planted in smaller lakes along the Skyline Trail in 1920. The larger lakes and nearly all of the smaller ones are kept stocked regularly. Diamond Lake is famous for the number and size of its rainbow trout. The State hatchery at the outlet keeps it stocked. Boats are available at some of the larger lakes. Many lakes have pumice beaches, and are pleasant for bathing.

Blacktail deer are common along much of the trail, on the ridges and creek bottoms to the west, while mule deer travel the country east of the summits. Black or brown bear are plentiful, especially in the huckleberry patches during the late summer. Grouse are seen occasionally. The state game laws apply in the National Forests as elsewhere.

The Trail traverses five formally designated wild and wilderness areas, to be kept without roads and developments other than rough shelters. These are: The Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, Three Sisters, and Diamond Peak, which are shown on the map.

Much of the charm of Oregon's mountains is due to the forests. Fire can destroy this charm. The traveler should remember that he is in a country which is relatively inaccessible to the fire-fighting organization of the Forest Service. Particular care must be exercised with use of fire in the forest at all times.

When a pack train travels in the forest, the following fire tools are required: (a) One axe, not less than 26 inches long, (b) one shovel with a blade not less than 8 inches wide, and (c) one water container, capacity 1 gallon or more. Remember, those who call the forest "home" are counting on YOU to put out YOUR campfire.

The map shows by legend or symbol various improvements of interest to the trail traveler. There are few improved camps along the route. The camper should remember he is in wild country and will probably find no accommodation except wood

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL (Continued)

and water and perhaps a few rough fireplaces and woodsmen's tables. Most meals will have to be eaten from the lap, a rock or a log. Where the trail traverses the west side of the Cascade Range, running streams are generally plentiful and there are many camping places to choose from. East of the main divide the trail passes through a drier region, but there is still ample camping water.

When pack and saddle stock are used it is advisable to carry horsefeed. There are many places where feed is very limited, especially during the latter part of the summer.

Communication with the outside world is not easy. Telephones are available at only a few points. The map shows a few resorts, forest lookouts and stations equipped with telephones that are available to the public in an emergency. The mountain resorts, besides furnishing meals, lodging, baths, boats, etc., have camping supplies.

The traveler must be prepared to travel several days between supply points. There is an occasional Forest Guard Station or government camp along the trail, but there are no provisions for the sale of supplies at these locations. Therefore, Oregon Skyline Trail travelers have need to be entirely dependent upon their own resources.

Much of the pleasure of any trip depends upon the planning. Annoyances and disappointments sometimes mar the trip because the plan was incomplete—some little thing forgotten. Don't forget essentials such as matches, salt, soap, a candle, a pocket knife, a piece of string, or a small rape.

The Forest Supervisors in charge of the six National Forests through which the Oregon Skyline Trail passes will give travelers information regarding packers and outfitters who are equipped to handle parties of three or more persons. Arrangements should be made well in advance.

Normally, the best period to travel the trail is between July 1 and September 1. In any case it is best to check first with the district ranger.

Geological survey maps are available from Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE !

The National Forests must be protected from fire if they are to continue to provide multiple use values, including good water, timber, and attractive recreation areas. Many fires are caused by lightning, but most of the serious ones are caused by human carelessness. Visitors to the Forests should follow these few simple rules:

1. Carry a shovel, an ax, and a water bucket in each pack train when planning to camp in the forest outside of designated campgrounds.
2. Do not smoke while traveling, except in vehicles on roads. Use your ash tray.
3. Crush all cigarettes, cigars, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break matches before throwing them away.
4. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening—away from any inflammable material. Clear an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when it is windy—generally, the wind dies down toward evening.
5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes. Put it out completely with dirt or water, or both.
6. If possible put out any uncontrolled fire you find, then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest telephone—the telephone operator will forward your message to the nearest forest station.
7. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.

No one should undertake this trip, or any part of it, who is unfamiliar with rough mountain travel and unable to take care of himself under conditions of physical hardship unless a capable guide is engaged in advance. One should never travel alone. The Oregon Skyline Trail goes through the high country of six national forests but there are few forest rangers along the trail. Because of the elevation and the consequent variability of the weather, travel conditions can become severe in a very short time.

Campfire permits are normally not required on national forest land. Check with local forest officers before starting a trip. A few moments' conversation with a ranger will give you better knowledge of local fire prevention regulations and practices.

State and Federal sanitation laws are plain and based on common sense, and it is the duty of every person to follow the well-recognized fire and sanitation rules. Careful campers and good sports are always welcome on the national forests.

You may save your own and others' lives by knowledge of simple first-aid rules. Be sure to take a first-aid kit along.

There are very few dangerous animals, reptiles, or insects along this trail route, but:

1. Avoid a she-bear with cubs.
2. Do not tease skunks or porcupines.
3. Remove promptly any wood ticks and examine yourself at least twice a day during the tick season.
4. Take along a mosquito net or repellent.

Special rules prevail in Crater Lake National Park. Information regarding the National Park may be obtained from the Park Superintendent at Medford, Oregon.

WHAT TO DO IF LOST

1. Keep calm. Do not walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
 - a. To find your position, climb to a place where you can see the surrounding country.
 - b. When you reach a road, trail, or telephone line, follow it. As a last resort, follow a stream downhill.
 - c. Before being caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter, and firewood. Stay in this camp all night.
2. If you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area down to mineral soil and build a signal fire with green boughs in it. Someone will find you.
3. Three signals of any kind, either audible or visible, is the nation-wide SOS call in the mountains. Signal by three blasts from a whistle or three shots from a gun, three regulated puffs of smoke, or three flashes from a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. When the sign is recognized by a search party, it will be answered by two signals. Use this SOS call only when actually in need of help.
4. Notify the county sheriff's office if a member of your party is believed to be lost or in trouble and it is beyond your resources to find or assist him. Forest Service officers cooperate with the counties in rescue work.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FOREST LANDS

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse which cannot be burned. Do not scatter stow.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Dispose of refuse properly. Wash clothing at a distance from springs, streams, and lakes.
3. Preserve forest signs. They are posted for your information. Report anyone you see destroying or defacing signs or other improvements.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.
6. Do not cut green timber for firewood and tent stakes.

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL

PACIFIC CREST TRAIL SYSTEM

LEGEND



	NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
	ROAD, DIRT OR BETTER
	ROAD, PRIMITIVE
	TRAIL
	CASCADE CREST TRAIL
	ALTERNATE ROUTE
	* 2 * MILEAGE BETWEEN ASTERISKS
	123 CONNECTING ROAD AND NUMBER
	123 CONNECTING TRAIL AND NUMBER

	TRAIL SHELTER
	CAMP SPOT
	FOREST CAMP
	HORSE FEED
	DISTRICT RANGER STATION
	GUARD STATION
	LOOKOUT STATION



STOP! to smoke

FROM COLUMBIA
RIVER SOUTH

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL LOG

MILES
BETWEEN
ASTERISKS

FROM
CALI-
FORNIA
LINE
NORTH

Follow U. S. Highway #30, 3 miles east of Cascade Locks to:

0	COLUMBIA GORGE RANGER STATION. <u>POINT "A"</u> .	-	406
	1 mi. Jct. #406 Herman Creek Trail (east). Cross Herman Creek, follow creek east, 1/2 mi. then turn south, 4 mi. Teakettle Springs. Jct. #404 Eagle Benson Trail (west). 2 1/2 mi. Jct. #434 Eagle Skyline Trail (west). 4 mi. Jct. N-20 Larch Mountain Road (east). Take trail to west of road, 2 mi. to:		
14	WAHTUM LAKE. Improved campground. Jct. #440 Eagle Creek Trail (west). This is alternate trail from Eagle Creek Recreation Area near Bonneville Dam (13-1/2 miles). 2 mi. Indian Springs. Improved camp. 2 mi. Jct. N-20 Larch Mountain Road (trail crosses road). 5 1/2 mi. Jct. N-13-G Goat Road (east). Trail follows road for, 1/2 mi. Jct. N-13 Lake Branch Road. Follow this road east, 1 mi. Trail leaves road, goes southeast, 1 mi. to:	14	392
26	LOST LAKE. Improved campground. Lost Lake Guard Station. Follow along east shore to end of lake, 1 mi. Jct. #656 Lake Shore Trail (west). 3 1/2 mi. Jct. N-18 Lolo Pass Road (north and south). Follow road south for, 1 1/2 mi. Trail leaves road. 3 mi. to:	12	380
35	JCT. #600 TIMBERLINE TRAIL (from east). Campsite. 2 mi. Campsite. Jct. #797 Portage Trail (west). 1 1/2 mi. Ramona Falls. Shelter. 1/2 mi. Jct. #770 Sandy River Trail (west). 1/2 mi. Sandy River Crossing. <u>Use caution.</u> 4-1/2 mi. to:	9	371
44	PARADISE PARK. Campsite, horsefeed, mountain meadow. Jct. #776 East Zigzag Mountain Trail (west); Jct. #778 Paradise Park Trail (west). 3 mi. Jct. #779 Hidden Lake Trail (west). 2 mi. to:	9	362
49	TIMBERLINE LODGE. Restaurant, lodging, swimming pool. 4 mi. Jct. #600 Timberline Trail (east). 10 mi. Barlow Pass. Jct. Oregon State Highway #35, (east and west). 4 mi. Twin Lakes. Campsite, fishing. 2 mi. to:	5	357
69	WAPINITIA PASS. Elevation 3,949. <u>POINT "B"</u> . 1 1/2 mi. Jct. U.S. Highway #26 (north and south). Government Camp is 8 miles north, supplies, restaurant, post office. Madras is 65 miles south. 4 1/2 mi. Jct. S-457 Abbott Road (north and south). Jackpot Meadows, improved camp, is 1/2 mi. north on this road. Estacada is 35 miles west. 3 1/2 mi. Little Crater Lake. Trail to improved camp, horsefeed, east of trail. 4 mi. Meditation Point Campground. Improved. 1-1/2 mile to outlet of Timothy Lake,	20	337
83	JCT. S-57 OAK GROVE FORK ROAD (east and west). Estacada is 43 miles west on this road. Follow road east, 1/2 mi. Hood Campground. Improved, fishing. 1/2 mi. Gone Creek Campground. Improved, fishing. 2 mi. Clackamas Lake Guard Station. Improved camp, horsefeed. Jct. S-42 Skyline Road (north and south). 9 mi. to:	14	323
95	JCT. S-549 MT. WILSON ROAD (north and south). 4 mi. Campsite. 2 mi. Jct. #712 By-Pass Trail (west), 2 mi. to Skyline Rd. 6 mi. Jct. #741 Lemiti Trail (west). campsites, horsefeed for next 3 miles. 5 mi. to:	12	311

- 112 **OLALLIE MEADOWS.** Improved campground, horsefeed, water. Jct. #716 Russ Lake Trail (east), 17 294
 1 mi. to Russ Lake, fishing.
 1 mi. Triangle Lake. Cross Skyline Road.
 1 1/2 mi. Clockamas River Crossing.
 1 mi. Jct. #717 Clockamas River Trail (north and south) Campsite. 1 1/2 mi. north to Fish Lake; camping area at lake.
 1/2 mi. south on this trail to Lower Lake Camp, improved; 1 1/2 mi. to Olallie Lake Camp, improved camp, cabins, supplies.
 Olallie Lake Guard Station, telephone.
 1 1/2 mi. Jct. #719 Cub Creek Trail (west).
 1 mi. Jct. #725 Top Lake Trail (east) to Skyline Road.
 5 1/2 mi. Jct. S-42 Skyline Road. POINT "C". Follow road for,
 1/2 mi. to:
- 124 **BREITENBUSH LAKE CAMP.** Improved camp. Breitenbush Guard Station, telephone. Two shelters 12 282
 on south end of camp for Trail hikers, horsefeed.
 1/2 mi. Jct. #740 Pyramid Butte Trail (north).
 7 1/2 mi. Russell Lake. Campground, horsefeed. Jct. #3366 South Breitenbush Trail (west).
 2 mi. Jct. #3432 Jefferson Fork Trail (west).
 6 mi. to:
- 140 **PAMELIA LAKE.** Campground. Guard Station. Jct. #3439 Pamela Lake Trail (west). 16 266
 3 mi. Jct. #3430 Hunts Cove Trail (east), 1/2 mi. east to Honks Lake, campsite.
 2 mi. Campsite, horsefeed.
 1 1/2 mi. Jct. #3421 Bingham Ridge Trail (west), 7 miles west to State Highway #22 and Marion Forks Guard Station, improved camp.
 3 1/2 mi. Jct. #3488 Swallow Lake Trail (east).
 1 mi. to:
- 151 **MARION LAKE.** Campsite. Jct. #3436 Marion Lake Trail (west), 3/10 mi. to Guard Station; 2-1/2 11 255
 mi. to #1157 Marion Creek Road. Campsite at Lake Ann, 1 mi. north.
 2 mi. Jct. #3437 Minto Pass Trail (east).
 3 1/2 mi. Jct. #3422 Blue Lake Trail (north); campsites at Jern Lake and Blue Lake on this trail.
 1 1/2 mi. Mowich Lake, campsite.
 1 mi. Duffy Lake. Jct. #3427 Duffy Lake Trail (west); 5 mi. on this trail to #110 Big Meadow Road.
 1 mi. Santiam Lake, campsite.
 5 mi. to:
- 165 **SANTIAM PASS.** Lodge. Elevation 4,817. Jct. Oregon State Highway #20 (east and west). 14 241
 3 1/2 mi. Cross #130 Old Santiam Road (east and west).
 3 mi. Campsite, spring, horsefeed.
 4 1/2 mi. Saddle between Mt. Washington and Belknap Crater. POINT "D".
 5 mi. to:
- 181 **McKENZIE PASS.** Jct. Oregon State Highway #126. Dee Wright Memorial Observatory. Sisters is 16 225
 11 miles east.
 3 mi. Big Mathieu Lake.
 2 mi. Yapooh Crater. Cross summit of Cascade Range.
 1 mi. Opedilldock Pass. Horsefeed, water. Jct. #3531 Scott Trail (west). Trail winds down lava chute.
 4 mi. to:
- 191 **SUNSHINE SHELTER.** Campsite, horsefeed. Jct. #3528-A Glacier Way Trail (west). 10 215
 1 mi. Jct. #3528 Obsidian Trail (west).
 1 mi. Obsidian Camp, horsefeed.
 3 1/2 mi. Jct. #3518 Linton Creek Trail (north); and Jct. #3511 Foley Ridge Trail (west).
 2 mi. Jones Creek. Shelter, horsefeed. Jct. #3535 Separation Creek Trail (west).
 4 mi. Jct. #12-A Wickiup Plains Trail (east), horsefeed.
 1 mi. Jct. #3527 Nosh Lake Trail (north); Jct. #20 Mirror Lakes Trail (south), Century Drive 5 miles.
 1/2 mi. Sisters Mirror Lake.
 4 mi. to:



South Sister Climb — at Elevation 8050 (South Side of Mountain)

- 208 HORSE LAKE GUARD STATION. Shelter, horsefeed. Manned July 1 to Sept. 15. Jct. #3514 Horse Creek Trail (west); Jct. #3516 Horse Lake Trail (east); Jct. #3530 Park Trail (west). 17 198
- 1 mi. Jct. #3515 Horse Mountain Trail (west).
1 mi. Jct. #3517 Island Meadows Trail (east and west).
3 mi. Jct. #3542 Goose Lake Trail (north).
1 mi. Cliff Lake Shelter. Camp, horsefeed. Jct. #3526 Mink Lake Loop Trail, north end, (west).
2 mi. Jct. Mink Lake Loop Trail, south end, (west); Camp, horsefeed.
3 1/2 mi. Campsite, horsefeed. Jct. #3510 Elk Creek Trail (west); Jct. #16 Winapee Trail (east), 2 miles to Winapee Lake.
10 miles east to lodge on Cultus Lake; supplies.
1 1/2 mi. Campspot.
3 mi. to:
- 224 STORMY LAKE. POINT "E". Good view of Irish Mountain, fishing. 16 182
- 1 mi. Campsite, horsefeed, by lake.
1 mi. Campsite, horsefeed, by stream.
1 mi. Irish and Taylor Lakes. Improved camp, fishing. Jct. #2049 Walda Lake Road (east and west); Walda Lake approximately 8 miles to west; Cultus Lake is 10 miles east.
3 mi. Jct. #19 Charlton Lake Trail, north end, (east). Lilly Lake 1 mile east on trail.
2 mi. to:



Odell Lake

- 232 CHARLTON LAKE. Shelter, campspot, horsefeed, fishing. Jct. #19 Charlton Lake Trail, south end, (east). 8 174
- 1 1/2 mi. Jct. #3581 North Walda Trail (west). Walda Lake Campground on lake, 1 1/2 mi. west.
4 mi. Jct. #3586 South Walda Trail (west).
1 mi. Betty Lake. Campsite.
1 mi. Jct. #3677 Gald Lake Trail (west).
1 mi. Jct. #40 Maare Creek Trail (east); Davis Lake is 10 mi. east.
5 mi. Jct. #41 Maiden Lake Trail (east); Maiden Lake is 2 1/2 mi. east.
1 mi. Jct. #48 Rasary Lakes Trail (south). Good camping, limited horsefeed.
2-1/2 mi. to:
- 249 WILLAMETTE HIGHWAY JUNCTION. Oregon State Highway #58. Eugene is 66 miles west. 17 157
- 1 1/2 mi. Jct. #49 Yaran Lake Trail (west).
1/2 mi. Trapper Creek Campground, on Odell Lake. Improved, supplies available. Follow Trapper Creek south far,
6 mi. Jct. #44 Crater Butte Trail (east and west).
4 1/2 mi. West end of Crescent Lake. Improved campground. Jct. #244 Little Odell Loop Road (east). Town of Crescent Lake is 5 miles east, supplies, restaurant. Crescent Lake Guard Station on north end of lake.
1/2 mi. Jct. #50 Windy Lakes Trail (west).
2 mi. Bingham Lakes. Horsefeed.
2 mi. Oldenburg Lake. No horsefeed.
2 mi. Nip and Tuck Lakes. POINT "F". Good horsefeed, swimming, no fish.
2 mi. to:
- 270 WINDIGO PASS. Elevation 5,710. Jct. #2510 Windigo Pass Road (east and west); Jct. #1458 Water Bag Trail (north). Chemult is 13 miles east. 21 136
- 4 mi. Jct. #1445 Tenas Trail (west).
1 1/2 mi. Campsite, head of Tala Creek.
5 1/2 mi. Campsite. Jct. #1446 Maidu Lake Trail (west).
4 mi. Tipsaa Peak. Jct. #1447 Cinnamon Trail (west).
1 mi. Jct. #1448 Tipsaa Trail (west).
3 mi. Jct. #1449 Thielsen Creek Trail (north).
2 mi. Jct. #1456 Mt. Thielsen Trail (east).
3 mi. to:
- 294 DIAMOND LAKE. Campgrounds, supplies. Diamond Lake Guard Station on east side of lake. Jct. #2832 Diamond Lake Trail Court Road. Follow this road south for, 24 112



Mt. Thielsen from Diamond Lake

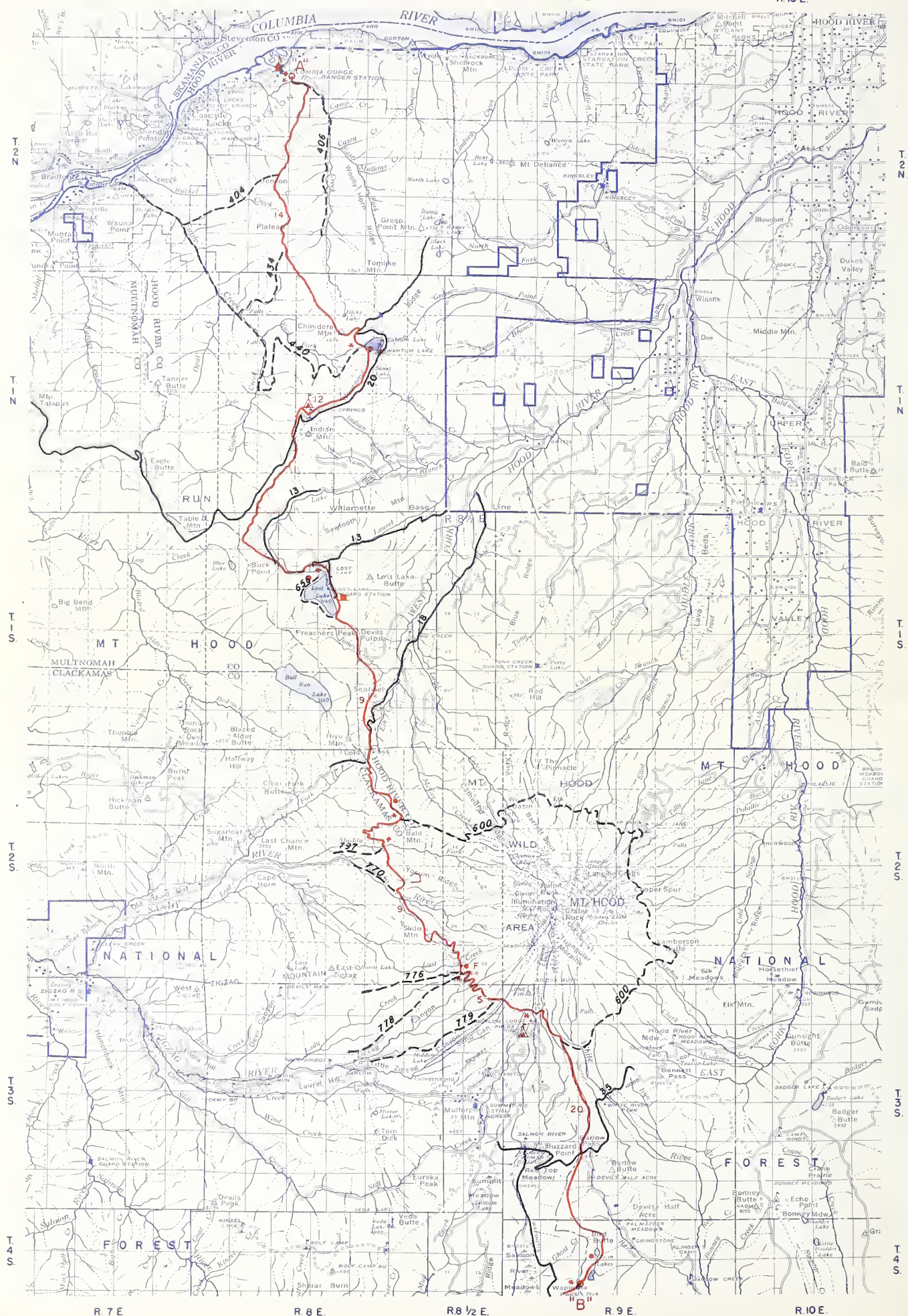
- 300 ENTRANCE OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK. Elevation 6,050. 6 106
 1½ mi. Cross highway. #209 North Park Highway.
 3½ mi. Jct. Fire road. Follow road west,
 2½ mi. Jct. Road to Boundary Springs (north).
 Turn south,
 ½ mi. Red Cone Spring.
 1 mi. Jct. Road to Crater Spring (west).
 5 mi. Second crossing Copeland Creek.
 2 mi. to:
- 316 JCT. FIRE ROAD (east) to Lightning Spring on rim. POINT "G". 16 90
 6 mi. Jct. West Park Road, Hwy. #62, (east and west). Follow this road east for,
 1½ mi. Turn south on Union Peak Fire Road. Annie Spring is one mile east on Hwy. #62, Campground.
 3 mi. Jct. Spur fire road to Union Peak (west). Base of peak is 2 miles, 1 mile beyond to summit suitable for hiking only.
 Elevation 7,698, excellent view.
 1 mi. Jct. Fire road to west.
 1 mi. Jct. Spur road to Hwy. #62 (east). Turn south,
 2-1/2 mi. to:
- 331 SOUTH BOUNDARY, CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK. 15 75
 ½ mi. Stewart Falls. Campsite, no horsefeed. Jct. #1083 Lucky Camp Trail (west). Prospect is 23 miles west.
 3½ mi. Jct. #1085 Mudjekeewis Trail (west).
 3 mi. Jct. #1089 Big 8unchgrass Trail (west).
 4½ mi. Jct. #981 Seven Lakes Trail (west).
 2½ mi. Campsite. Jct. #984 Devils Peak Trail (west). Forest Service Lookout, manned July 1 to Oct. 1. Radio contact
 with Ranger Station at Butte Falls.
 1½ mi. Jct. #3708 Nannie Creek Trail (east).
 1-1/2 mi. to:
- 348 MARGUERITE LAKE CAMP. Elevation 6,015. 17 58
 ½ mi. Jct. #3709 Cherry Creek Trail (east).
 1 mi. Jct. #986 Wickiup Springs Trail (west).
 1 mi. Heavenly Twins Camp. Jct. #3711 South Rock Creek (east).
 1 mi. Jct. #3710 Cold Springs Trail (east). Joins with #358 Pelican Butte Road, then Forest Highway #48. Supplies at
 Recreation on Klamath Lake.
 2½ mi. Jct. #987 Red Lake Trail (north).
 2 mi. Jct. #982 Blue Canyon Trail (west). Blue Lake Group is 4 miles west. Camps, horsefeed, good fishing.
 ½ mi. Jct. #3712 Lost Creek Trail (east).
 1 mi. Long Lake Camp. 100 yds. east of Trail.
 1 mi. Jct. #3713 Long Lake Trail (east).
 1 mi. Badger Lake.
 1½ mi. to:
- 360 FOUR MILE LAKE. POINT "H". 12 46
 ½ mi. Jct. #362-A Ditch 8onk Road. Trail follows road for,
 4 mi. Then turns south.
 1 mi. Jct. #364 Fish Lake Road (east and west). Go east on this road for,
 ½ mi. Jct. #363 Dead Indian Road (south). Follow #363 south for,
 2 mi. to:
- 368 LAKE OF THE WOODS RESORT. Elevation 4,949. Improved camps. Supplies. Continue following #363 8 38
 south and west for,
 9 mi. Jct. #3802 Pederson Road (south). Follow Pederson Road south for,
 2 mi. to:
- 379 BOUNDARY OF WINEMA NATIONAL FOREST. 11 27
 (Mileages from this point south are estimated.)
 2 mi. Old Baldy.
 3 mi. West Fork Johnson Creek Crossing.
 1 mi. Jct. Johnson Creek. Follow creek,
 1½ mi. Jct. of road (north and south). Follow road southwesterly,
 1½ mi. Trail leaves road and continues southwesterly,
 1½ mi. to Johnson Creek again.
 1 mi. to road. Follow road southwest,
 3-1/2 mi. to:
- 394 OREGON STATE HIGHWAY #66, (east and west). Klamath Falls is 37 miles east; Ashland is 25 15 12
 miles west. Follow Highway 66 west for,
 1 mi. Trail turns south. Pinehurst is 1 mile west. Trail follows road south a distance of
 10 miles. At this point it leaves road, thence south,
 1 mi. to:
- 406 OREGON-CALIFORNIA BORDER. POINT "I". Copco Lake is approximately two miles beyond border. 12 0

R.7E

R.8E.

R.9E.

R.10E.



R.7E

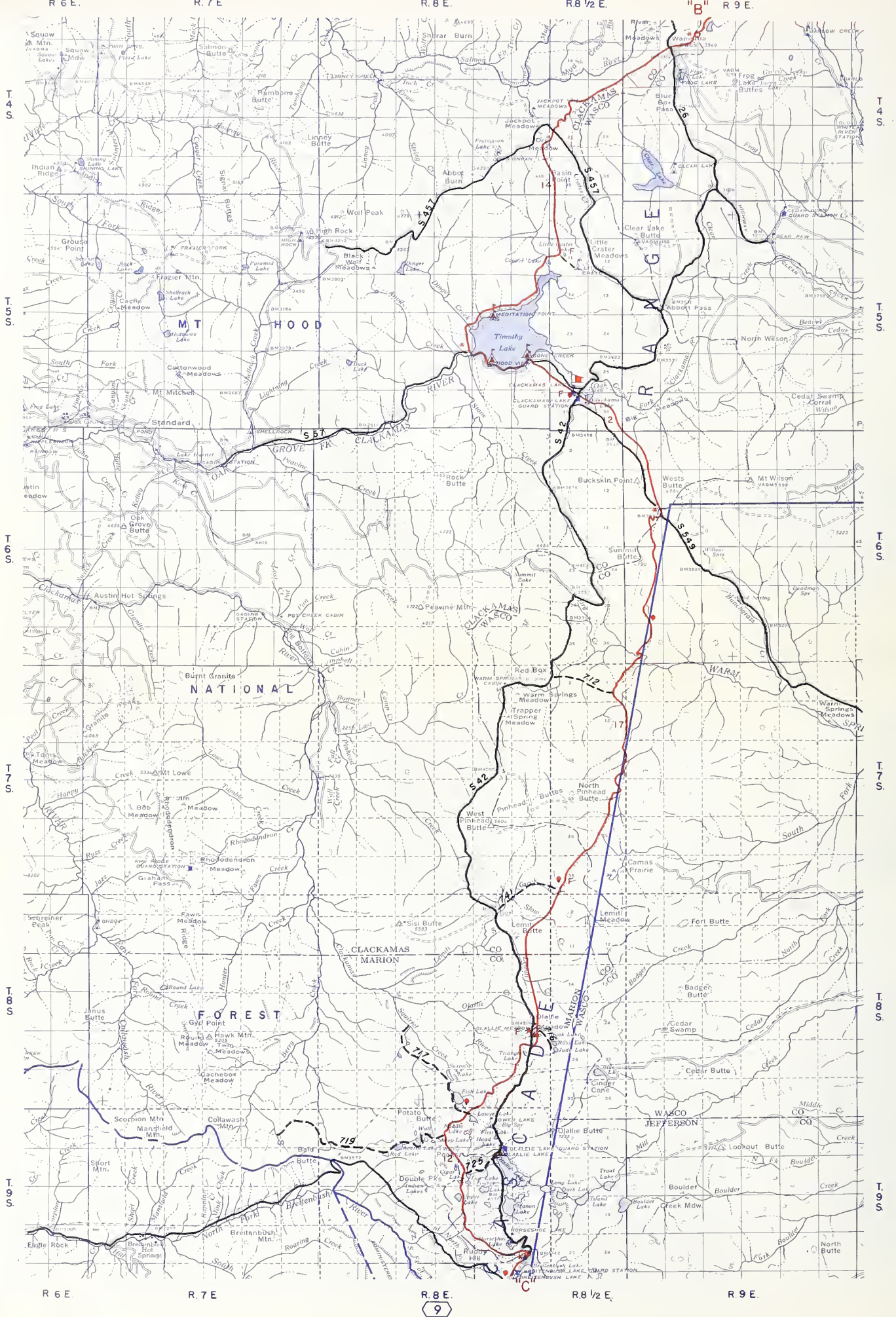
R.8E.

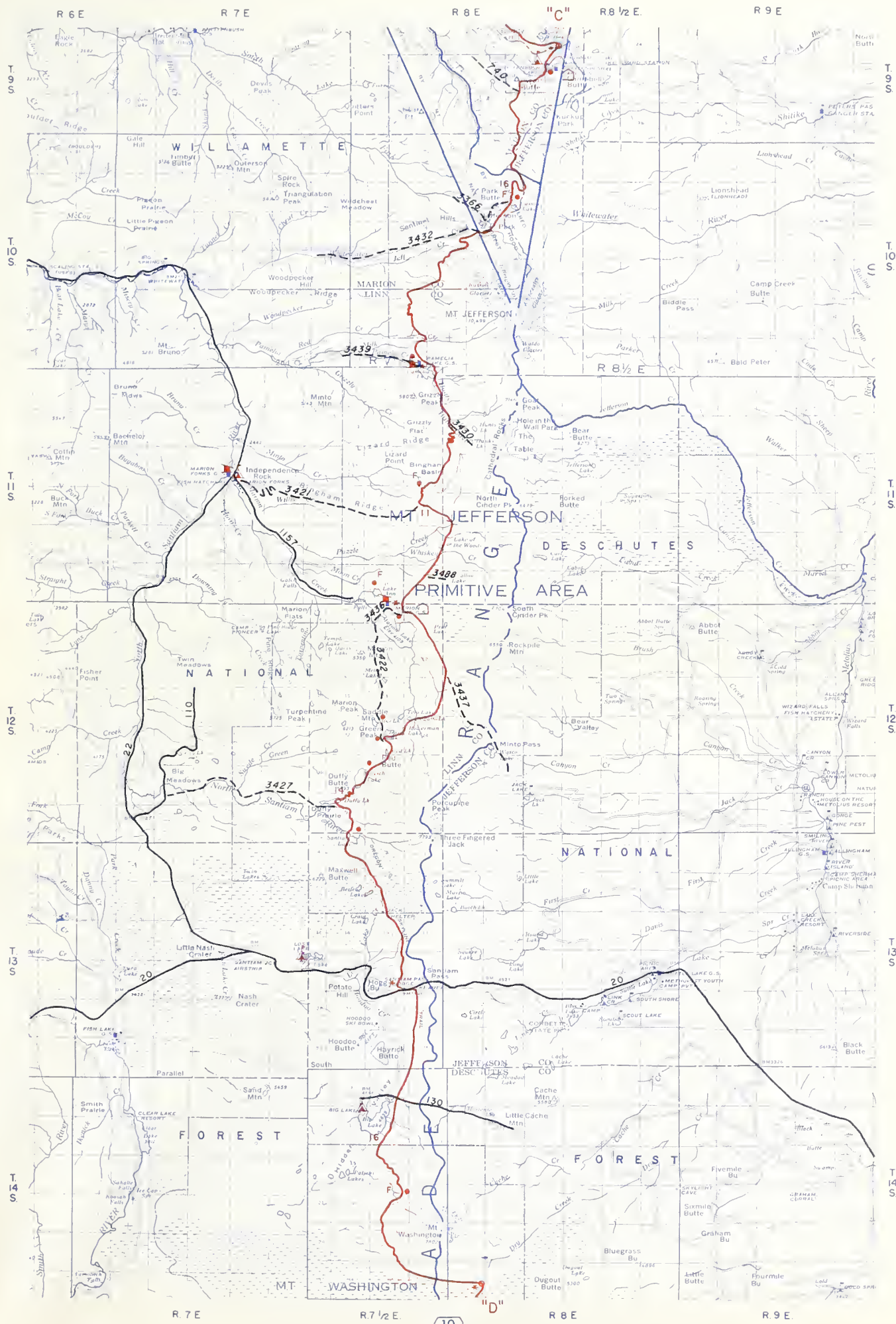
R.8 1/2 E.

R.9E.

R.10E.

8







R.5 E

R.5 1/2 E.

R.6 E

"E"

R.7 E

T. 20 S.

T. 20 S.

T. 21 S.

T. 21 S.

T. 22 S.

T. 22 S.

T. 23 S.

T. 23 S.

T. 24 S.

T. 24 S.

T. 25 S.

T. 25 S.

R.5 E

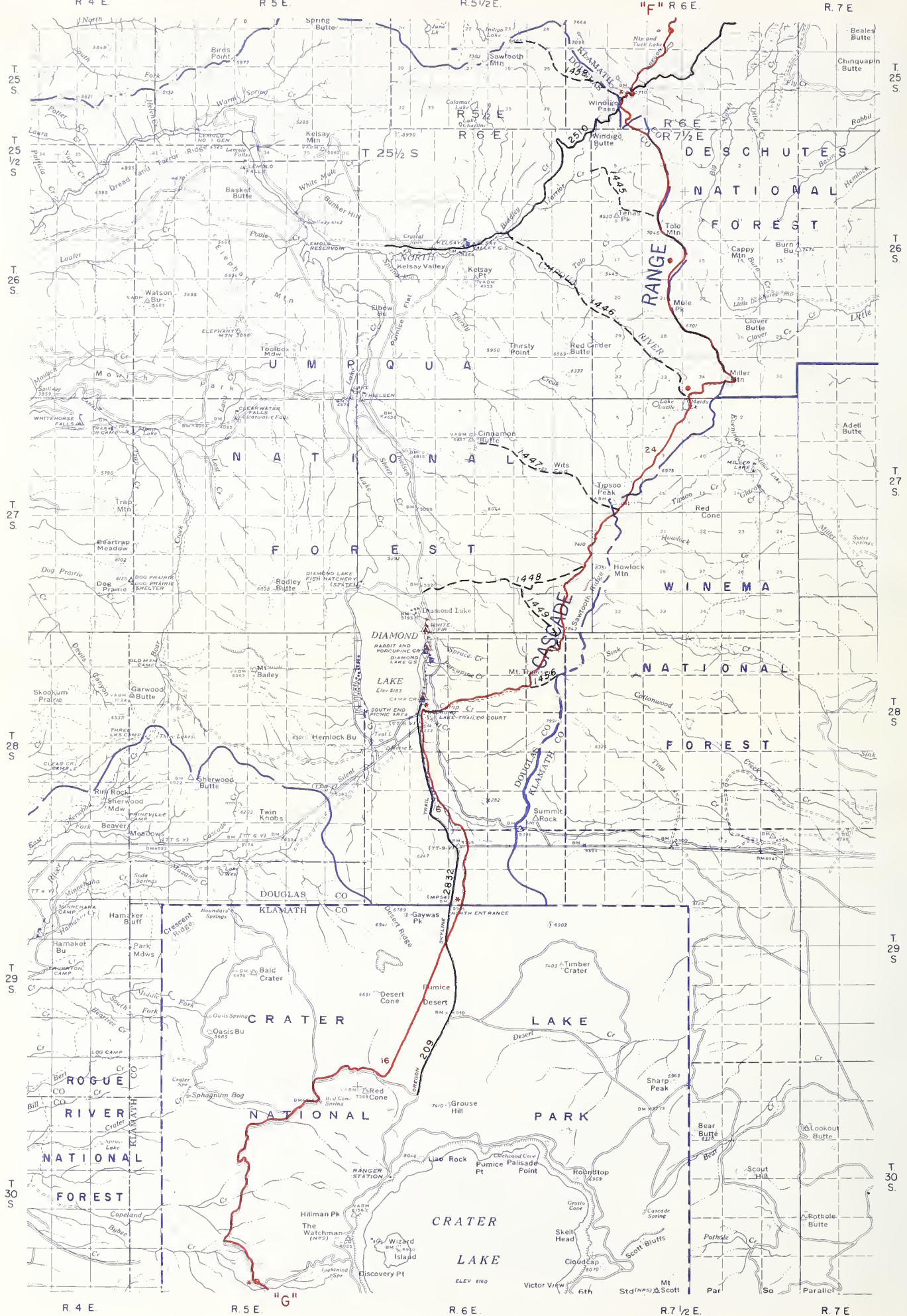
R.5 1/2 E.

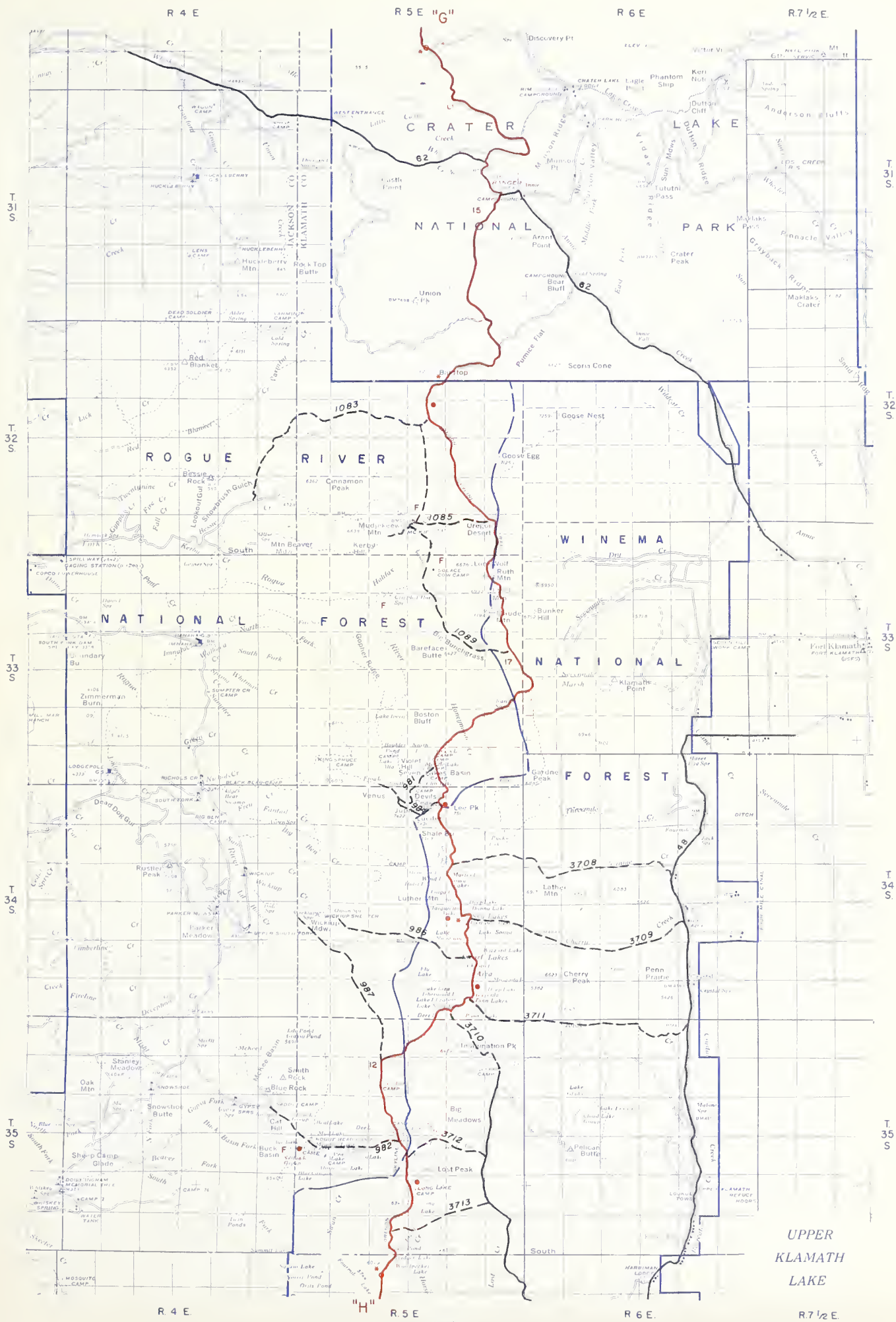
R.6 E

"F"

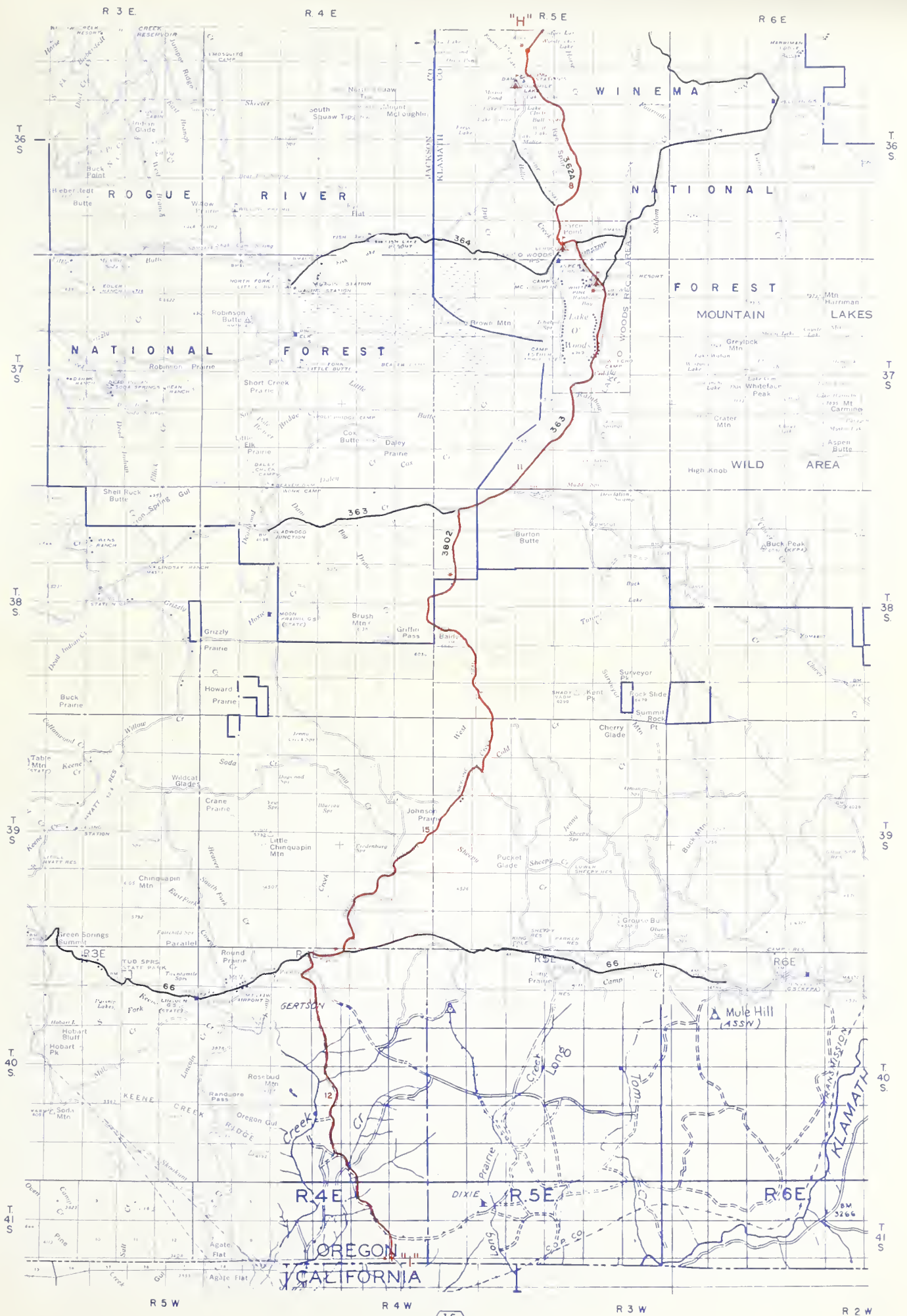
R.7 E







UPPER
KLAMATH
LAKE





STOP! to smoke

NATIONAL FOREST

Deschutes
Mount Hood
Rogue River
Umpqua
Willamette
Winema

HEADQUARTERS

Bend, Oregon
Portland, Oregon
Medford, Oregon
Roseburg, Oregon
Eugene, Oregon
Klamath Falls, Oregon

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

REGION SIX



